

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Original) A method for fabricating a power divider comprising:  
forming a resistance layer on a part of a substrate having a first conductive layer;  
forming a seed layer on a part of the resistant layer and on both side surfaces of the resistance layer;  
forming a second conductive layer on the seed layer;  
forming rectangular grooves on the first conductive layer; and  
forming a slot at the rectangular groove,  
wherein the first conductive layer is formed close to the second conductive layer, and the slots are symmetric to each other and placed close to each other.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the slots are formed at edges of the rectangular grooves respectively.

15. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein four slots and four rectangular grooves are formed.

16. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein a distance between slots formed at each rectangular groove and a width of each slot are determined by a characteristic impedance value of the transmission line, regardless of a width of the second conductive layer.

17. A power divider comprising:

- a substrate;
- a first conductive layer formed on a part of the substrate;
- a resistance layer formed on a part of the substrate;
- a seed layer formed on a part of the resistance layer and on both side surfaces of the resistance layer;
- a second conductive layer formed on the seed layer;
- rectangular grooves formed on the first conductive layer; and
- slots connected to the rectangular grooves,

wherein, the first conductive layer is formed close to the second conductive layer, and the slots are symmetric to each other and placed close to each other.

18. (Original) The power divider of claim 17, the slots are formed at edges of the rectangular grooves respectively.

19. (Original) The power divider of claim 17, wherein four slots and four rectangular grooves are formed.

20. (Original) The power divider of claim 17, wherein a distance between slots formed at each rectangular groove and a width of each slot are determined by a characteristic impedance value of the transmission line, regardless of a width of the second conductive layer.